

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CHANGES IN TARIFF.

WHAT THE OLD AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY ARE.

A Comparison With the New Figures Will Enable Laborers and Manufacturers to See How Wages Will Be Affected—Probable Reductions in Various Trades.

With the publication of the new tariff measure of the present administration, which is composed very largely on an ad valorem scale of duties, it will be of particular interest to compare the new with the old rates; those as proposed in Mr. Wilson's tariff measure with the rates existing under the McKinley bill. In order to do this, with the new rates fresh in the memory of the people, they need but glance at the table given below, which shows the ad valorem equivalent of duties collected on foreign goods under the McKinley bill, and they can thus understand to what extent the changes are likely to affect their particular business or interests.

Ad Valorem Equivalents.

Animals, etc. 22 1/2

Articles, etc. 15 1/2

Beverages, etc. 25 1/2

Books, maps, etc. 25 1/2

Bones and man- 25 1/2

ufactures, etc. 25 1/2

By-ads, etc. 40 1/2

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THE SUFFERING PEOPLE.

A Hard Winter Before the Workers of the Nation.

General Hastings of Pennsylvania, in a speech at Philadelphia, has tersely summed up the situation in the country. The condition of the Pennsylvania farmer and workman as he presents it is not overdrawn, and it will be the condition of the New York farmer and worker before a year rolls round unless the people will halt at the ballot box. He says: "People are now in want, with a hard winter and poverty staring them in the face, and who can say that all this is not due to Democracy and the Democratic Congress?"

"The country is in such a condition now that men turn to each other with blanched faces and ask how long their employment will last. Mills are closing every day. The party in power at Washington is responsible for the existing condition of affairs. The farmer is feeling the stress of financial and political conditions as well as the artisan and professional man, and through the length and breadth of our beautiful state one hears the cry for relief. But the Democratic party remains inactive and unresponsive to the public demand."

"The Democrats repudiated protection at Chicago and said they would do better things. They have done nothing but cause a wave of destruction and poverty to sweep the land. They painted tariff reform in such glowing colors that the people thought they would like a change. They got it, but at what cost?"

"During the 25 years the Republican party ran the government wages increased from 10 to 90 per cent, and the people prospered and saved money. Satisfied with affairs, our foreign neighbors were glad to deal with us and take our money, but as soon as the Democrats gained power they began to question our stability and wonder if silver was to be the same as before."

"The people are frightened. Manufacturers are at their wits' ends. If the manufacturers had the assurance that the tariff would not be tinkered with for 10 years and a promise that no change would be made in the currency of the nation, all the mills in the country would begin work inside of two weeks."

Agricultural Ignorance.

Does not every dollar's worth of imports kept out by a protective policy keep in a dollar's worth of import grain that would otherwise have to be bought?

This is one of those profound conundrums that the secretary of agriculture tried to solve at the congress of agriculturists recently held in Chicago. We do not believe that any schoolboy would ask such a question. The protective tariff has nothing whatever to do with the exports of the country. The quantity of grain that will "leap to go out" depends entirely upon the crops in other countries as well as in our own—in fact, upon the question of supply and consequent demand. The protective tariff, Mr. Morton, is to keep out from this country things that are grown or manufactured in other countries, and which we ourselves are able to grow or manufacture. We presume that Mr. Morton is not aware that during the period of the greatest protection this country has ever had our exports of wheat were larger than ever known in the history of the country, the result being that our imports were phenomenally smaller than our exports; hence our excellent prosperity under protection. The deuse ignorance shown by the secretary of agriculture in the affairs pertaining to his department would be amusing, were it not so shameful, in coming from the head of the department that should be representative of our vast agricultural resources.—American Economist.

Wages Lost in Eastern Mills.

The extent of the depression in the textile industries of New England may be gauged by the following statement of the losses in wages in Lowell, Mass. The mills were shut down for periods as follows, and the losses, as near as can be obtained, are also given: Merrimack, two weeks; loss, \$44,000. Lawrence, three weeks; loss, \$60,000. Lowell, brasses department, four weeks; loss, \$77,000. Appleton, twelve and a half weeks; loss, \$106,000. Tremont and Suffolk, eight weeks; loss, \$120,000. Hamilton, two weeks; loss, \$28,000. Faulkner's, seven weeks; loss, \$24,000. Pickering's hosiery, twelve weeks; loss, \$34,000. Pulling's, twelve weeks; loss, \$34,000. Collins' mills, six weeks; loss, \$3,000. Mohr's, six weeks; loss, \$3,000. Mohr's, six weeks; loss, \$3,000. Knitting company, six weeks; loss, \$23,000. Stott Bros., running two-thirds time; loss, \$1,000; making a total loss to employees of \$518,300. Besides this many small concerns have been shut down for three months, and if the total loss of wages could be obtained it would undoubtedly be four times that which has been lost in the mills. But the loss is not at all ended, as the mills have all cut down wages about 7 per cent and are usually running on reduced time and with reduced help.—Manufacturers' Record.

Lead Causes of the Panic.

While Mr. Cleveland's cry of warning to foreign investors here has contributed to bring us to our present sorry plight, the overvaluing and all controlling reason for our condition is to be found in the threat of the Democratic party to destroy or present industrial system by absolutely destroying the protective features of our revenue system, and in the place establish a system designed simply to bring in revenue. This threat is the real cause of all our trouble. But for it the question of silver would not have ruffled this nation more than a breeze of summer disturbs the placid waters of some sheltered brook. The tariff is the issue in this action to day and will continue to be until we have established beyond question one system or the other—the "protection" or "the tariff for revenue only" system.—General George A. Sheridan.

Why I am a Protectionist.

I am a protectionist because I am an American. We should have free trade among ourselves because we honor our flag and are citizens of a common country. But the man who builds no houses here, who pays no taxes here, who employs no labor here, who does nothing to contribute to our growth and to our prosperity, but who lives abroad beyond the oceans, whence he desires to bring his products, either farm or manufactured, into this great American market in competition with ours—he should pay for the privilege, and when he has paid for the privilege we will cover the money into the treasury of the United States, and with it we will cancel our obligations and carry on the concerns of the nation of patriots and my country because I believe it right.—Ex-Senator B. W. Perkins of Kansas.

There are 1,200 Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, who own 74,000 acres of very fine land and have four government schools. Their chief is Stillman Sowa, and he cannot speak English.

THE OPEN SWITCH.

All the summer, early and late, And in the autumn dear, A maiden stood at the orchard gate And waited for the engineer. He liked to look at her face so fair, And her homely country dress; She liked to look at the man who there At the front of the train express.

There's only a flash of the maiden's eyes, As the engine roars and reels, And then she hears in the distance die The clinkety, clink of wheels. Clinkety, clink; so far apart That nothing she can hear Save the clink of her happy heart To the heart of the engineer.

Over the river and down the dell, Beside the running stream, She hears the sound of the engine bell And the whistle's madning scream. Clinkety, clink; there's an open switch, Kind angels, hide her eyes! Clinkety, clink; they're in the ditch. Oh, hear the moans and cries!

Clinkety, clink, and down the track The train will dash today, And as that by either side or snow, The engine wears away.

Clinkety, clink. Oh, worlds apart, The fireman hangs his head; There is a clink in the maiden's heart—The engineer is dead.

—Cy Warrman in New York Sun.

Her Husband's "Candle."

It is almost impossible to keep abreast of the English woman in an athletic way, for nothing daunts her, her aim being evidently to be her husband's helmsman in every sort of sport. Whether it is deer stalking in Scotland or hunting tigers in Africa, she is always by his side. Her latest is to be his "candle" in golfing. This pleasant duty consists in following him with a leather bag along across her shoulder holding the extra clubs for his use.

Now, as the links are usually spread over an area of perhaps seven or eight miles, and as the enthusiastic Englishman is rarely deterred by either rain or snow, the task is no sinecure; but still the British matron sticks to it, and, what is more, is one of the gayest at the club dinners which is the usual finale to a hard day's play.

In the matter of dressing she is far ahead of any other country—that is, in the way of looking trim and comfortable when engaged in any sport. For instance, in her capacity of "candle" she looks particularly smart in a thick tweed skirt, with rather a short skirt worn over very well fitting garters in the same shade. A Norfolk jacket, with the irresistible collar and tie and soft hat of the same, makes her a veritable belle on the field.—New York Telegram.

Riding Down a Wolf.

It has been often noticed in India how fast a wolf travels by means of a loping trot that is by no means suggestive of speed. While one catches after it as hard as a good horse can go, the wolf pursued, never apparently tarrying, lopes along at a pace that equals that of the following steed. I have heard it said that no hunter ever rode a wolf down, but to this statement I must demur, inasmuch as I have done this thing. Perhaps my wolf was sick.

Be that as it may, I did, when out pig-sticking, in the Ganges country, against a wolf, who was a good deal of a brute. He was turned sharply when I closed with him, and the horse I rode—a rare good one—kicked it over with his forefoot and made the hunter, who was a good deal of a brute, look at me with a look of surprise. One of my companions of that day found explanation of this performance in the fact that I had ridden another man's horse with my own spurs.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Chinese Punishments.

Writing in the Detroit Free Press, Frederick Stearns gives a rather lurid picture of a visit to a Chinese prison. I found myself," he writes, "with a lot of miserable creatures, who crowded around me, saying, 'Money, money.' I asked the guide who they were. 'Those sentenced to be executed,' he said. 'They were in a dirty courtyard, with a shed for shelter, and looked as though behaving worse than prisoners wearing the cage, or 3 foot square bars, or even the stocks. They were all with the head resting on a wooden plank, and yet I saw a lot of them asleep on the ground in the filth. Torture is used—bastinado, beating the ankles, the water and whip, thumbscrews, implements of crucifixion and all that sort of barbarity.

Brain as a Fisherman.

As a fisherman the American black bear is an expert. He will stand in a creek or in the shallow water on the shores of ponds as still and solemn as a crane, until a fish or frog swims unsuspectingly along near him. Like a flash, down goes one of his big paws, and it must be a lively fish that is out of the water when it is caught. As soon as the fish is caught, the look of solemnity on the bear's face changes to one of pleasure, and he either sits down in the water and eats his catch or wades ashore and devours it in many grades of satisfaction.—New York Herald.

Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt owns to having received during the last 25 years for her exertions on the stage money to the amount of over \$1,250,000.

Before beginning to seed ruins cover them with hot water and let them stand 15 minutes. The seeds can then be removed easily.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular builders at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. They have a full stock of hats, coats, trousers, shoes and neckties, and of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from \$5 to \$20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Underwear, well made, neat, strong and superior in various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Cataract in New England.

Ey's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for cataract trouble.—G. K. Miller, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ey's Cream Balm is the best article for cataract and the public.—Buck & Co., Druggists, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Stop Coughing.

Or it will cut the lungs. The affluents should resort at once to Stretch's Balsam Wild Cherry and Horehound, a sure remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis or any pulmonary disease. At all druggists—25 cents.

Or 63-31.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, 912 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Makes a specialty of using nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. He has now reached the large number of 190,000 people to whom he has administered it.

Will We Have Cholera?

If such is to be the deplorable state of affairs, it would not be wise to overlook any precautionary measure. The cheapest and best way to improve the sanitary condition of your city is to secure the old paper and have new put on. The Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of 12 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, are selling gold embossed papers for 12 and 15 cents. Send four two cent stamps for samples.

Don't Tobacco Nip at Smoke your Life Away.

Is the truthful, elegant little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't, runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Files or Memorabilia.

Permanently cured without knife or ligature. No danger or suffering. No delay from business while under treatment. Patients who were considered incurable need not pay anything. A perfect cure guaranteed. Send for circular. R. Riden, M. D., 129 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1893.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Persons.

Be in mind one thing, that if business pleasure or necessity calls you away from home at any time, be particular to have your route fully detailed upon and arranged before starting.

Many things should be taken into consideration, especially the inducements offered by the Wisconsin Central Company to those who wish to visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, West Superior, Duluth or any point in Wisconsin.

Their trains leave Chicago at convenient hours. Their equipment is unsurpassed by any line in the Northwest.

Close connections are made at St. Paul and Minneapolis with the various lines running to all California and Pacific Coast points.

Ask your nearest ticket agent for full information, and be particular to see that your tickets read via the "Wisconsin Central Lines."

JAS. C. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

PALOUSE, BIG BEND, CHELAN.

These are the names of three great agricultural districts in eastern Washington, reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE FIRST lies south of Spokane and is a remarkable grain producing region, and one where fruits and vegetables attain great perfection. It is a noted country in the Northwest.

THE SECOND is a very peculiar section, west of Spokane, so called because it is hemmed in on the west by a great bend of the Columbia River. It is good for nothing but the crops are MARVELS in appearance and yield. It is coming forward rapidly, and land is cheap.

THE CHELAN REGION is west of the Big Bend, and on the other side of the Columbia River. It is going to be a fruit country, equal to any on the Pacific Coast. It is in the midst of some of the finest scenery of the west.

Write to Class S. Fee, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, for maps, folders and information.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

Cures the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbed. Price 25 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROS. & CO., 55 Warren St., New York.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM H. GRUNDY, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are invited to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay.

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY, Successor to Front Street, Philadelphia.

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